

Hungary/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61476

Abstract: accelerating action of III or IV. To a solution of 1 mol II and 0.4 mol IV in 1.2 l absolute C₆H₆ are added dropwise (30 minutes, 0-3°) 1 mol I let stand for 24 hours in the cold, yield of V 98.5% n²⁵D 1.5497. On distillation (5 mm) V loses water and is converted to C₆H₅CHC(CH₃)CH₂Br. Acetyl derivative of V (from 22.9 g V and 50 ml CH₃COCl, boiled for 2 hours, yield 17.2 g) BP 117-119°/5 mm, MP 55-56° (from ethyl acetate + petroleum ether). Velocity of reduction of I and isobutyrophenone with mixture of II and IV (1:2) is about equal. Communication I, see Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1956, 57915.

Card 3/3

Simonyi, I.

Chitt

*V*isuals of aluminium alkoxides in the Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley reduction. III. Determination of the keto group by a modified procedure. I. Simonyi, G. Tokár and G. Gdi (*Acta chim. hung.*, 1956, 10, 217-220). The reaction of CO compounds with $\text{Al}(\text{OPr})_3$, (I) giving acetone goes more rapidly in presence of Al chloroisopropoxide (II). Use of a 8-10% solution of I and 4.5% of II both in PrOH is described as a quant. method. After refluxing the substance with this reagent in solution in benzene-alcohol (15-60 min.), the acetone formed is distilled off into 1% aq. $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$. Excess of the latter is determined by titration to phenolphthalein after neutralizing with HCl to a bluish green colour with bromophenol blue. Results given for 16 complex ketones and aldehydes are correct within 1.2% of theory. A. B. DENHAM. 3

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : RZhKhim., No 10, 1958, No 32412

Author : Gyorgy Gal, Istvan Simonyi, Goza Tokar.

Inst : Not given

Title : Corrections to the Paper of Gal, Simonyi and Tokar "Part of
Aluminum Halogenalcohohlates at the Reduction by Moorwoin-
Ponndorf-Worley, II, Reduction of -Bromoketonos with
Mixed Aluminum Isopropylate and Aluminum Chloroisopropylate".

Orig Pub : Magyar kom. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No. 3, 112.

Abstract : To RZhKhim, 1956, 61:76

Card 1/1

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SUMONYI, ISTVAN.

The reaction of aluminum halosilikatides in Oppenauer oxidations. I. Oxidation of ergosterol. (Gábor Tokár and István Simonyi) (Egyesült Gyógyszer- és Táneszközök, Budapest). Magyar Kem. Folyóirat 62, 170-3 (1980).—Al tert-chlorobutylate (I) enhanced considerably the reaction rate in the Oppenauer oxidation of ergosterol. With 20% I and 80% Al(OCMe)₃ (II) in acetone-benzene at 55° 45 min., 18.7 g. anhyd. ergosterol yielded 83% corresponding ketone. The effects of temp., time, and ratio of I to II on the yield of the ketone were studied. A. Lassal

SIMONYI, I.

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur O Khiniya, No 4, 1958, No 11050

Author : Istvan Simonyi, Geza Tokar

Inst : Not Given

Title : Method of Quantitative Determination of Nitroglycerin in
Pharmaceutical Preparations

Orig Pub : Acta pharm. hung., 1957, 27, No 1-2, 17-19

Abstract : Nitroglycerin (I) is saponified and reduced by NH₃ in a 0.1 to 0.5-nal NaOH solution with Fancey's catalyst. The saponification and reductions proceed rapidly and quantitatively (sic!). A solution of I in alcohol containing from 0.7 to 1.0 g of I is diluted with alcohol to make 50 mlit, 5 mlit of water is removed (sic!), 20 mlit of water and 0.5 g of Fancey's catalyst are added. The colution is slowly brought to the boiling point (reflux condenser), 5 mlit of 10%-ual NaOH solution is added, all is boiled 15 minutes and distilled (in an equipment consisting of two condensers connected in series) into a receiver with 20 mlit of 0.1 n.

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khiniya, No 4, 1958, No 11050

HCl and methyl orange. The distillation is continued until about 10 mlit is left, 20 mlit of water is added and distilled further, and the excess of acid is titrated off. It is recommended to carry out a checking experiment with Raney's catalyst and, if necessary, to boil it 3 to 4 hours with alkali (50 mlit of water and 2 to 3 mlit of 10%-unl alkali solution per 20 g of the catalyst). The determination accuracy is $\pm 1\%$.

Card : 2/2

Distr: 4E2c(j)

1 Investigation of the Friedel-Crafts and Fries ketone syntheses. Determination of oxo compounds in the reaction mixture and concurrent determination of *o*- and *p*-isomers. 7
István Simonyi and Géza Tokár (Egyesült Gyógyszer-
Táruházai Lab., Budapest). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 63,
11-14 (1957). Ketones are detd. in various reaction mixts. by addn. of soln. of (iso-PrO)₂AlCl and (iso-PrO)₂Al in iso-PrOH and distg. the mixt. with acetone formed during the reduction. The amt. of the acetone in the distillate is detd. by NH₄OH-HCl. In a mixt. of *o*- and *p*-hydroxyacetophenone only the *p*-isomer is reduced. The *o*-isomer gives a fluorescence with (iso-PrO)₂AlCl, which is proportional to the concn. of the *o*-isomer and can be detd. quantitatively by means of a photometer. Saul Patel.

5
2 May

Jaf

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61015.

Author : Geza Tokar, Istvan Simonyi.

Inst : -

Title : Study of Aluminum Alcoholates. Preparation of
Aluminum Alcoholates, Their Complexes with HCl and
Their Thermal Decomposition.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 6-7, 172-176.

Abstract: Crystalline $\text{ClAl}(\text{OR})_2$ -s, where R = CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 ,
iso- C_3H_7 , tert.- C_4H_9 , C_6H_5 and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$, were prepared at 60 to 80% yield by passing 1 mole of
HCl (gas) through $\text{Al}(\text{OR})_3$ (I) solution in ROH after
distilling ROH off. A corresponding crystalline
 $\text{ClAl}(\text{OR})_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$ (II) is produced by passing 2 moles
of HCl through I. II-s dissociate at heating (above
40°) producing RCl , R_2O and ROH. Thus, the follow-

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Country	:	Hungary	E-3
Category	:	Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.	
Ref. Jour.	:	Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959	19190
Author	:	Simonyi, I.; Tokar, G.	
Institut.	:	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
Title	:	Syntheses of Ketones According to Friedel-Craft and Fries. Determination of the Content of Ketones in the Reaction Mixture.*	
Orig. Pub.	:	Acta chim. Acad. scient. Hung., 1958, 19, No 3, 285-290	
Abstract	:	See RZhKhim, 1958, 35956.	

Card:

* Determination of Ortho- and Para-Isomers in the Presence of One Another. E-44

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, Nc 7, 1959, 23451

Abstract: HCl (gas) into the solution of 1 mole of $\text{Al}(\text{OR})_3$ (I) in ROH (at about 20° , stirring for 30 min.)³, yield 60-75%. Crystalline II·HCl is produced in the action of 2 or more moles of HCl on I, yield 53-75%, they dissociate at $60-80^\circ$ producing RCl, ROH and ROR. II (R = iso-C₃H₇) dissociates at 140° ; ROH is the main dissociation product at 200° . II. Aromatic IIs and IIs·HCl were prepared similarly to the aliphatic. 5.4 g of Al foil, 0.2 g of HgCl₂, 100 g of C₆H₅OH and 30 ml of CCl₄ are heated at 100° until Al dissolves, and the obtained solution of I is used for the preparation of II (R = C₆H₅), yield 60.5%, and II (R = C₆H₅CH₂), yield 81%, converted into II (R = C₆H₅)·HCl, yield 55%, and II (R = C₆H₅CH₂)·HCl. The aromatic IIs

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6 - 20

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23451

Abstract: dissociate with separation of HCl and ROH.

$(C_6H_5CH_2)_2O$ was prepared by heating II ($R = C_6H_5CH_2$) with $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ to 40-60°. II ($R = C_6H_5CH_2$) \cdot HCl dissociates with separation of RCl. -- F. Velichko

Card 3/3

Simonyi, I.

U.S.S.R./Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Z'ur-Khim, No 9, 1959, 31092.

Author: Soltar, G., Galay, S., Simonyi, I.

Title: Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Topic: New Chemical Methods Applicable in Organic Analysis and Their Significance in Preparative Work.

Or. Pub: Acta Acad. sci. Hung. 1958, 19, 374.
375-384.

Abstract: A quick and simple method for the determination of organically bonded alcohols (II) was developed. The method is based on the quantitative exchange of an active catalyst of alcohols with hydrogen to the extent of liberation. The weighed portion of the substance being analyzed is dissolved in water, C₂H₅OH or in

Card : 1/3

U.S.S.R./Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Z'ur-Khim, No 9, 1959, 31092.

C₂H₅OH, or in other solvents not containing alkali or their mixtures. In analysis in an alkaline solution the alkali concentration is fixed at the level of 1.2%. A small amount of the catalyst containing 3-5% of molybdenum reduced and activated is added for 30-40 minutes. A reflux condenser is used. The hot mixture is left until the reaction is completed free from the catalyst, cooled with H₂O and the solution is determined according to Vol'ard's method. The dealkylation of organic substances that become very resinous or acquire dark coloration in an alkaline medium is performed in an acid solution using bone charcoal as catalyst and granulated Zn for the liberation of H₂. The method is applicable when the concentration of substances under analysis is

Card : 2/3

107

Abs Jour: Ref Z'ur-Khim, No 9, 1959, 31092.

HUNGARY/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77382.

Author : Tokar, Geza; Simonyi, Istvan.

Inst :

Title : New Reagent for Titration in Non-Aqueous Media. I.
Determination of Codeine, Quinine, Quinidine and Papaverine
with Hydrochloric Complex of Aluminum Chloroisopropylate.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 3, 94-96.

Abstract: The authors found that the complexes of aluminum
chloroalcohohates with hydrochloric acid $\left[\text{Al}(\text{RO})_3\right] \cdot \text{HCl}$ obtained by them previously (Zhur-Khim,
1958, 61015) dissolved in water-free CHCl_3 behaved
as monobasic acids and produced little-soluble in
water salts with alkaloids and similar bases. These

Card : 1/3

CO. COUNTRY	: Hungary	R-17
CO. T. DATE	:	
ABD. JOUR.	: AZKHIM., No. 16 1959, No. 5801	
AUTHOR	: Simonyi, I., and Tokar, G.	
INFO.	: Not given	
SUMM.	: A New Reagent for Volumetric Analysis in Non-aqueous Media. II. The Determination of Atropine, Strychnine, Chelidonine, and Amidopyrine*	
CRIT. PUB.	: Magyar Kem. Folyoirat, et., No 4, 151-152 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	: The reaction is carried out in chloroform in the presence of ethyl orange using a 0.1 N solution of the above-indicated complex. A simple method for the preparation of the starting solution [indicator?] is also given. For Communication I see AZKhIM, 1958, No 25, 77582. Authors' summary	
CARD: 1/1	* with the Hydrochloric Acid Complex of Aluminum Chloride Isopropylate	

CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR. : RZhkh., No. 22 (1959), No.

7956

AUTHOR : Tokar, G. and Simonyi, I.

DIST. : not given

SUBJ. : Preparation of benzodiazepine alkaloids. Part I. Propylate

ABS. PAG. : Mayet has Molybdate, ch. no 16, p. 301 (1959)

ABSTRACT : The authors have shown that in the reaction of carbonylaldehyde (I) with zinc-acetyl, AlCl₃ and the reduction of I to propylidene compound (II) may be simplified by a condensation of I with the acetone (III) product. In the reaction of I with zinc-acetyl-aldehyde (V), when I is added to the reaction mixture, V is formed in 100% yield. I is also formed in 100% yield when I is treated directly with a mixture of zinc-acetyl and V. At 100°C. the resulting molybdate is heated for 1 hr at 100°C.

PAG.: 4/2

CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR. : RZhkh., No. 22 (1959), No.

7956

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550720008-3"

CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR. : The portion of water; the residue of V (in 17.5 gms) in 21.5 ml. (from 50%). It is washed with 50 ml. abs. isooctylOH and treated with air gas (10 min. 0°). The mixture is stirred for 1 hr at 0°, and poured into 100 ml. of water; distillation gives 3.5 gms III.

A. Tolosaon

PAG.: 2/2

CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR. : RZhkh., No. 1959, No.

79501

AUTHOR : Tokar, G. and Simonyi, I.

DIST. : not given

SUBJ. : A New Reagent for Volumetric Analysis in Nonaqueous Media. III. The Determination of Derivatives of

HUNGARI. I.; TOKAR, G.

Reaction of benzaldehyde with chloroaluminum isopropylate. p.83

ACTA CHIMICA, Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.

SIMONYI,

Distr: 4E3d

Reaction of propionaldehyde with chloroaluminum alkoholates.¹ István Simonyi and Gábor Tókai (Egyesült Gyógyszer- és Iparügyészeti, Budapest, Hung.). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 63, 50-2 (1969).—In an alc. medium, Et-CHO (I) formed acetals, EtCH(OR)₂ with ClAl(OR)₂ (II), even at -10°. II replaced the normally employed acid catalyst and bound any H₂O formed in the reaction. To 0.5 mole II (R = Me, Et, or iso-Pr) was added 2 moles MeOH, EtOH, or iso-PrOH, resp., the mixt. cooled to from 0 to -10°, 1 mole I added dropwise in 10 min., stirred 30 min., kept 2 hrs. from 0 to 10°, 100 ml. Et₂O (for Me acetal; 100 ml. CHCl₃, and 300 ml. H₂O for Et or iso-Pr acetal) added, the solvent fraction sepd. from H₂O, dried over Na₂SO₄, and fractionated. To det. the acetal content, 0.10-0.20 g. material was added to 5 ml. 5% alc. hydroxylamine soln., bromophenol blue indicator added, the mixt. refluxed 3 hrs., cooled to room temp., the pH adjusted to the color changing point, and the excess hydroxylamine titrated with 0.1*N* NaOH soln. One ml. 0.1*N* NaOH soln. equaled 10.415 mg. dimethyl acetal (b. 84-6°), 13.231 mg. diethyl acetal (b. 122-6°), and 15.025 mg. diisopropyl acetal (b. 145-7°).

L. G. Aronson

6
1 BW (BW)
2 - JAJ(MB)(mag)
1 - JPT (DH)

SIMONYI, Istvan; TOKAI, Geza

A new reagent for titrations in an anhydrous medium. IV. Measuring organic acid salts in glacial acetic acid medium by chloroaluminumic propylate. Magy kem folyoir 66 no. 2:74-76 F. '60.

1. Egyesult Gyogyszer- es Tapszergyar Laboratorium, Budapest.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3b/4E3d

V Reactions of chloroaluminum alcoholates with organic acids. Géza Tokár and István Simonyi (Egyetemi Gyógyszer Tápszerkészeti Laboratórium, Budapest, Hung.). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat, 36, 201-3(1960).—Chloroaluminum alcoholates reacted with org. acids to give the chloroaluminum salt of the acid, if the reaction was run in the cold: $\text{ClAl}(\text{OR})_3$ (I) + 2 $\text{R}'\text{CO}_2\text{H} \rightarrow \text{ClAl}(\text{O}_2\text{CR}')_2 + 2 \text{ROH}$. If the mixture was heated, an ester was formed: $\text{ClAl}(\text{OR})_3 + 2 \text{R}'\text{CO}_2\text{H} \rightarrow 2 \text{RCO}_2\text{R}' + \text{ClAl}(\text{OH})_2$. The formation of the ester was greatly influenced by the solv. of the primary product in the reaction mixt. In the case of aromatic acids, the low solv. of the salt prevented esterification, while with low-mol.-wt. aliphatic acids, the ester formed almost quant. In the course of the expts., iso-PrOAc was prep'd. from 60 g. $(\text{iso-PrO})_2\text{AlCl}$ and 40 g. AcOH in 83.6% yield by refluxing the mixt. 1-2 hrs. and adding water to sep. the ester. Similarly, $\text{MeO}_2\text{CCl}_3\text{Cl}_2$ (II) was prep'd. in 71.3% yield. Yields were higher if the HCl salts of I were used. II was prep'd. (95.5% yield) after 1 hr. of boiling. In the same manner, $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCHCl}_3$ (85.6% yield), $\text{EtO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ (71.7% yield), and di-Me phthalate (28.2%) were prep'd. Preparation of chloroaluminum acetate (III) was described, as well as the reaction of III with iso-PrOH. Reaction of III with H_2O led to $\text{ClAl}(\text{OH})_2$. Peter Marcel-Barna

4
1-B N(BW)
2-jag (NB)(May)
3

TOKAR, Géza; SIMONYI, István

Determination of 2-methyl-2,3-pentene in presence of 2-methyl-valeraldehyde. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.8:333-335 Ag '62.

1. Egyesült Gyógyszer- és Tapasztalatgyár, Budapest.

SZKONYI, Istvan; LASZLONE, Bela; SZABO, Dezsöme

Analytic study of trihexazine. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.4: 163-168 Jl'65.

HUNGARY

FEKETE, Ferenc, Dr, SIKONYI, Istvan, Dr; Capital City Laszlo Hospital, Radiology (chief physician: ZETENY, Gyozo, Dr) (Fovarosi Laszlo Korhaz, Rontgenosztaly), Budapest.

"An Interesting Case of Interstitial Emphysema Resembling Pneumothorax."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XVIII, No 4, Jul 66, pages 245-246.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The diagnostic difficulties, encountered in a case of interstitial emphysema which resembled pneumothorax, are described. Attention is called to the differential diagnostic difficulties encountered in cases of emphysema among infants and small children which have become more numerous in recent years. 3 Hungarian, 1 Western references.

1/1

1961, 1962

(Inst. of Pharmacology, U. of Warsaw)

"The Effect of Atenolol (Phenylisopropylamine) and Throxine on the Body Temperature."

Arch. Internat. de Pharmacol. et de Therapie, Brux., 1969, "0.1(1-14)
Aut.: doc. red. ill., Vol. ill, No. 12, p. 457

SZKONYI J.

A paroxysmális hideghaemoglobinuria serológiajáról és klinikájáról egy eset kapcsán. /Serologic and clinical aspects of a case of paroxysmal hemoglobinuria due to cold/ Orv. hétill., Budapest, 1951. 8 July 51 p. 862-7.

1. Doctor, 2. Internal Diseases Department (Head Physician--Dr. Gyorgy Gertval and the Laboratory (Head Physician--Dr. József Pálczay) of Buda Metropolitan Hospital (Director--Dr. Gyorgy Orbán).

GORTVAI, G.; KALMAR, K.; SIMONYI, J.

Treatment of bronchial asthma with prolonged sleep. Orv. hetil, 93 no.
44:1253-1258 2 Nov 1952. (CIML 24:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Department (Head -- Dr. Gyorgy Gortvai),
Robert Karoly-koruti Hospital (Director -- Dr. Ivan Krassnai).

LEHOCZKY, T.; SIMONYI, J.

Two cases of hypernephroma. Orv. hetil. 94 no.32:889-892 9 Aug 1953.
(GIML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Neurological Department, Istvan Hospital.

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SIMONYI

3

H U N G .

✓ Quantitative determination of acetate and acetyl group by iodometry. D. Körzegi and J. Simonyi (Acta chim. hung., 1954, 33-42). Acetic acid is liberated from its salts by H_3PO_4 and steam-distilled into an aq. suspension of $BaCO_3$, using a modified Koságy-Postowski apparatus. The Ba acetate formed is determined in an aliquot portion of the filtrate by adding excess of aq. $K_2Cr_2O_7$, filtering and titrating an aliquot portion of the filtrate with $Na_2S_2O_3$ after adding KI and HCl. Acetyl groups are determined similarly after hydrolysis. 0.015 g. of acetic acid can be determined with an error of <1%, but the solubility of $BaCO_3$ limits the determination of very small amounts.

A. H. DENSHAM.

SIMONYI, Janos, dr.; LIEBERMANN, Todor, dr.

Urtogenic meningitis with isolated thrombosis of the transverse
sinus caused by Klebsiella. Orv. hetil. 101 no.39:1395-1396
25 S '60.

1. Budapesti Bajcsy Zeilinszky Kozkorhaz, Gegeszeti Osztaly es.
- II. Belosztaly.
(SINUS THROMBOSIS case reports)
(KLEBSIELLA infect.)
(MENINGITIS case reports)

SIMONYI, Janos, dr.; GABOR, Gyorgy, dr.; KOCSIS, Ferenc, dr.;
SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, dr.

Studies on hemodynamics in patients suffering from so-called
cardiovascular neurosis. Magy. belorv. arch. 16 no.2:90-95
Mly '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II Belklinika.
(BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY)
(BLOOD VOLUME DETERMINATION)
(SERUM ALBUMIN, RADIOIODINATED)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION TIME)
(BLOOD PRESSURE DETERMINATION)
(NEURASTHENIA)

HUNGARY

FULOP, Eva, Dr., SIVCZEK, Janos, Dr.; Medical University of Budapest, Dermatological and Venereological Clinic and II. Medical Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Bors- és Nemikortani Klinika és II. Belgyógyászati Klinika).

"Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Manifested by Severe Skin Lesions, After Splenectomy."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 31, 4 Aug 1963, pages 1468-1470.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The medical history of a 16 year-old girl is described. At the beginning of the second year after the appearance of the first symptoms (monosystemic L.E.), an unusually large, pressure-sensitive spleen developed. Splenectomy was performed because of suspicion of venous thrombosis of the spleen. After this, the SLE manifested itself in severe skin lesions and the patient died. In cases of SLE, where idiopathic thrombocytopenia is not present, splenectomy seems to be disadvantageous.

1/1

SIMONYI, J.; GABOR, G.; KOCSIS, F., SOMOGYI, G.

Haemodynamics in patients with cardiac neurosis. Cor vasa 6
no.1:26-34 '64.

1. 2nd Internal Clinic, Medical Faculty, University of Budapest.

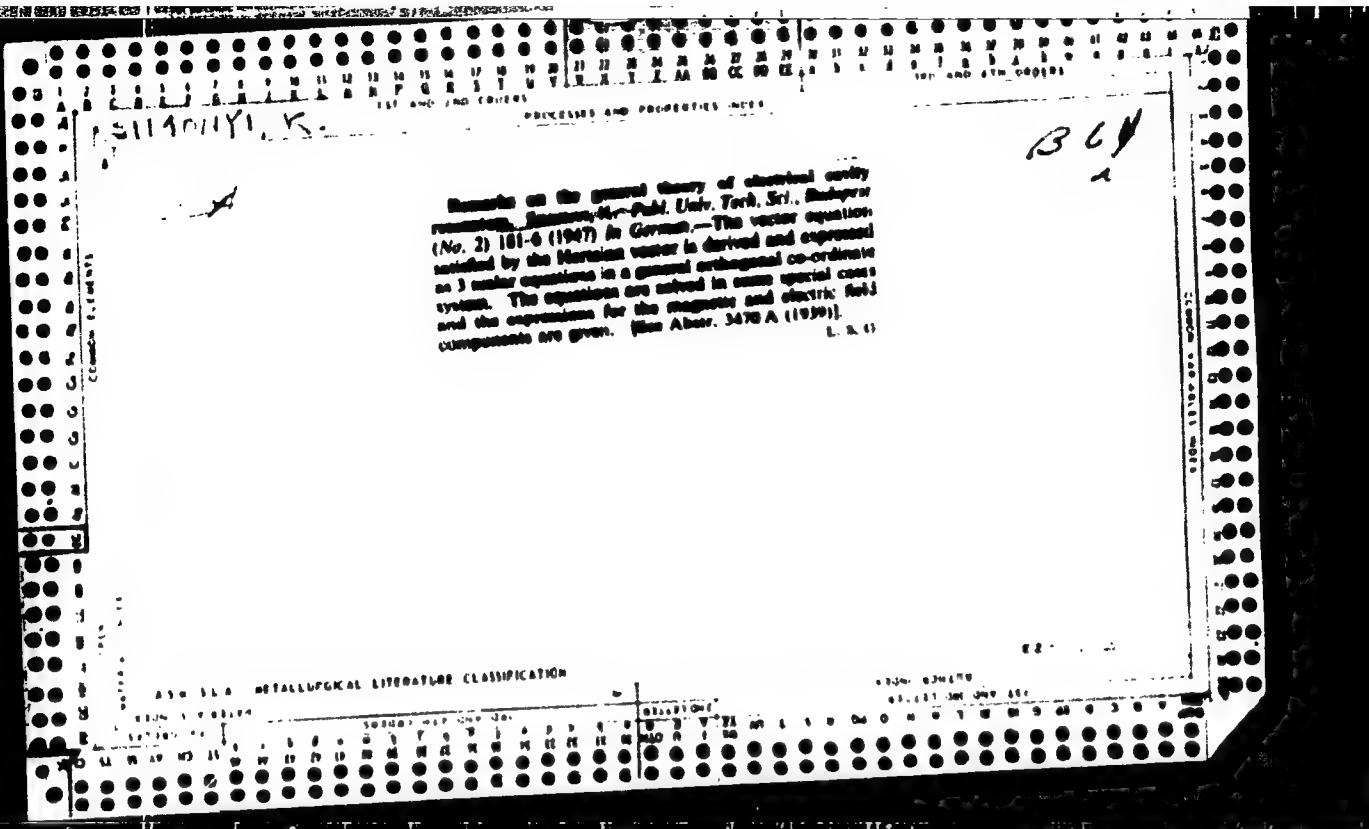
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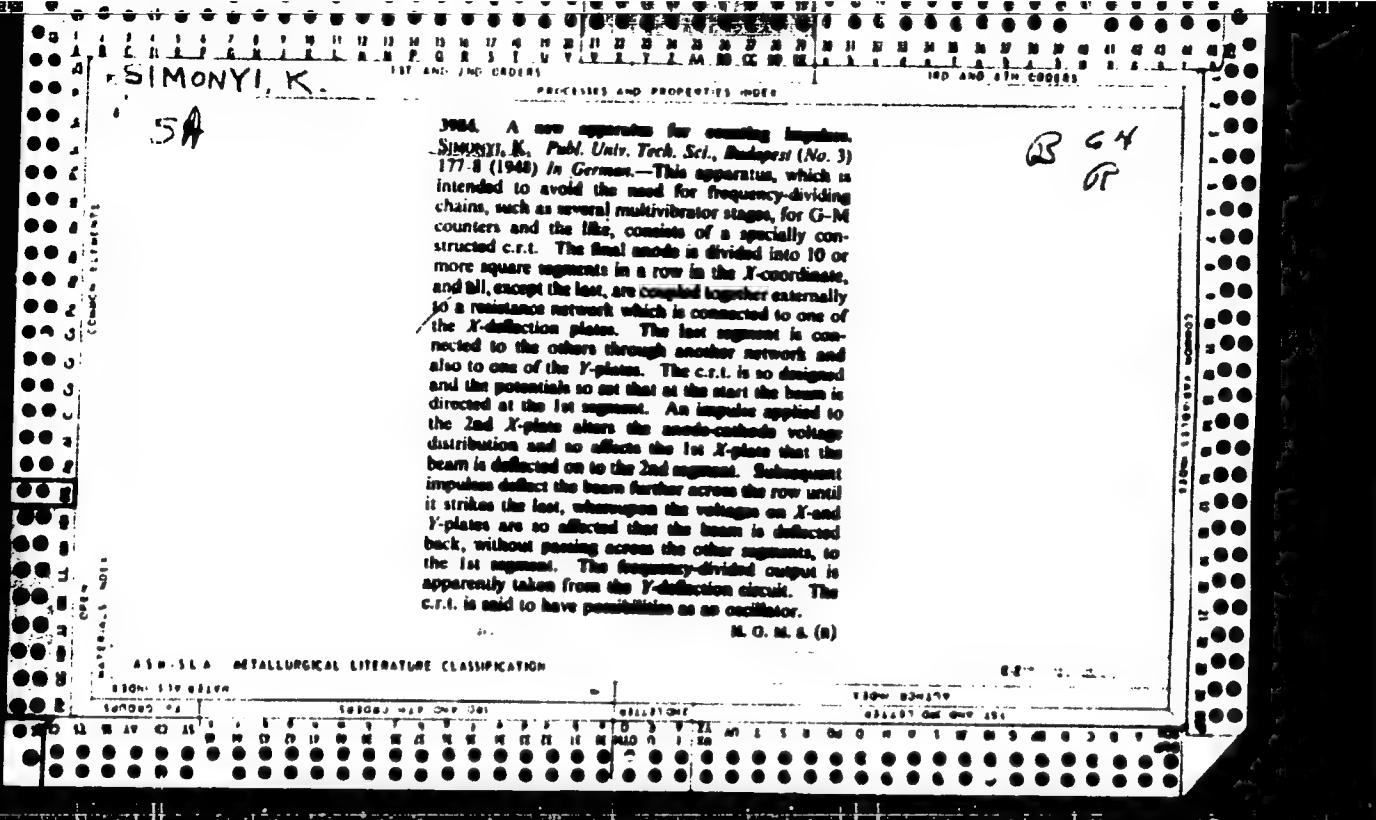
SIMONYI, Janos, dr.; SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, dr.; GRAF, Ferenc, dr.; SARKADI,
Janosne, technikai munkatars.

Differential diagnosis of splenomegaly with the aid of
colloid gold isotopes (Au-198). Orv. hetil. 105 no.11:
485-487 15 Mr'64

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II.Belklinika (igazgato:
Gomori Pal, dr.)

*





SIMONYI, K.

S.A.

Set. D

Vibrations - Acoustics

534.113

865. The calculation of stress and strain waves in long rods by a method common in electrical communication technology. K. SIMONYI. "Acust. Tech. Hungarica," 1, 319-63 (No. 3, 1951) In German.

Problems of mechanical vibrations are solved by making use of the analogy between the differential equations governing mechanical and electrical oscillating systems in which mechanical displacement corresponds to electric charge, mass to inductance, frictional coefficient to electrical resistance, and elastic modulus to the reciprocal of capacity. The reflection of longitudinal waves in rods, at the boundary surfaces separating different materials and at faults in the material, is considered. The natural frequencies of vibration are calculated for systems of rods joined together and for a rod tapering in the form of a cone; this leads to a discussion of the vibrations occurring during forging. J. G. O'DONNELL

SIMONI, FAROLY

villamossagtan. Fösszerkesztő Terplan Zeno.

Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, Hungary. Vol. 1. 1954. 572 p. Vol. 2. 1955. 803 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

SIMONYI, K.

Some problems of planning and making accelerators for nuclear physics.
p. 343. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 3, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956

Simonyi, K.

C-5

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11254

Author : Simonyi, K.

Inst : Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Budapest.

Title : Possibility of Obtaining Atomic Energy Without Using a
Chain Reaction.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 6, No 1, 157-160

Abstract : The author considers the possibility of employing an
exothermal synthesis reaction (for example, the reaction
 $T_3 (d,n) He^4$), in accelerators carrying high currents.

Card 1/1

Category : HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods C-2
of Measurement and Investigation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 2979

Author : Simonyi, K.
Title : On the Most Advantageous Use of the New Accelerating Devices of
Nuclear Physics

Orig Pub : Acta techn. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 15, No 1-2, 191-196.

Abstract : Based on an estimate of articles published during the past five
years in leading physical journals, the author determines the
sphere of advantageous application of various accelerating devices.

Card : 1/1

Category : HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods C-2
of Measurement and Investigation

Abs Jour : Ref Zbir - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 2981

Author : Simonyi, A.

Inst : Budapest, Hungary

Title : Van-de-Graaff Generator with Compressed-Gas Insulation for a
Voltage up to 4 Mv.

Orig Pub : Acta techn. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 15, No 1-2, 197-204

Abstract : Description of construction of two Van-de-Graaff generators, located
in open air, and of measurements performed with these generators.
A 1-Mv installation, operating in a compressed-gas atmosphere, is
described. It serves as a model for the construction of a 4-Mv gen-
erator. The construction of the generator and the diagram of the
maximum voltages that can be obtained at various pressures are
described.

Card : 1/1

(Cent Res. Inst. for Physics, Budapest, Hung.)

SIMONYI, K.

12102

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTROLLED POWER PRODUCTION USING THERMONUCLEAR FUSION. *Kármán*, L., Pócs, G., Schrödler, and K. Simonyi (Inst. for Theoretical Electricity of the Polytechnica Univ. Budapest). *Polytechnica* 1, 83-71 (1957).

A formula is derived which differs from the Stefan-Boltzmann law in respect of the plasma radiation? According to this the specific radiation output is independent of geometrical dimensions. Fusion power production and radiation reach equilibrium at a well-defined temperature independent of geometry and even of density. The possibilities of power production by accelerators are also discussed with an essentially negative result. The sketch of a scale-drawn reactor is reproduced here which helped to formulate the problems to be solved. (auth)

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1. Am
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U.S.A.

SIMONYI, K.

12265

SOME PROBLEMS OF APPLICATION AND PRACTICAL
DESIGN OF NEUTRON AMPLIFIERS I. A. Neszmélyi and
K. Simonyi (Inst. for Theoretical Electricity of the Poly-
technical Univ., Budapest), Periodica Polytechnica I,

No. 1, 73-88 (1957).

The value of multiplication to be attained in static neutron-multiplying systems using different quantities of variously enriched fissionable material and several types of geometrical layouts and reflectors is calculated. The economic and safety aspects of these systems are also considered. In the second part the problems relating to the application of neutron sources varying with time will be dealt with. (auth)

4
1-Fmt
1-Sym

enr. m/s

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 488

Author : Simonyi K., Uzsoky M.

Inst : Polytechnic University, Budapest, Hungary

Title : About the Star-like Fusion Reactor

Orig Pub : Period pohytechn., 1957, 1, No 3, 243-257

Abstract : On the basis of the works of Post, Teller, Thompson, and others (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, No 6, 13828; No 9, 22203; 1958, No 1, 538) the authors have examined the possibility of a stationary state of a plasma containing deuterium and tritium. The calculations were carried out for the case of a spherical volume of plasma at a constant volume. In addition, the authors start out with a whole series of other simplifying assumptions, such as that the composition of the gas does not change, the distribution of the velocities is Maxwellian the absorption of radiation is small, etc. The temperature at the center of the plasma is chosen to be equal to the temperature of the maximum energy of the

Card : 1/2

18

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

67. Determining the dimensions of the isobaric DT star. K. Simonyi, M. Uzoki. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kéziratú Fizikai Kutató Intézetnek Közleményei (Proceedings of the Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences). Vol. 5, 1957, No. 3, pp. 344-358, 5 figs.

5
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The possibility of the stationary state of a deuterium-tritium gas mixture in a constant-pressure plasma state, enclosed in a spherical container, was investigated. The temperature of the centre of the plasma sphere was chosen around that required for the maximum thermonuclear energy production whereas the temperature of the outer wall was established at some thousands of degrees C. Although terrestrial dimensions are yielded, a fusion reactor of this type cannot be realized in practice. 19

QB

MR RB

POCS, Lajos; SIMONYI, Karoly

Possibility of the realization of the controllable fusion power production. Fiz szemle 7 no.2/3:39-53 Ap-Je '57.

l. Kozponti Fizikai Kuationtezet Atomfizikai Osztalya.

SIMONYI, K.

"Greetings."

p. 65 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

SIMONYI, K.

"Encyclopedia of nuclear technique."

p. 80 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EMAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

in Sov. Jour.

encyclopedia of nuclear technology.

p. 232 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 4, Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (FEAI) LC, VCL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

SIMONYI, K.

"Encyclopedia of nuclear technique."

p. 274 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 5/6, Aug. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

...; ... , .

Problems of star-like fusion reactors.

P. 197. (ENERGIA ÉS KIÉRTÉKÜLTÉR.) (Budapest, Hungary) Vol. 10, No. 11/12,
Nov./Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) DC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods C-2
of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 7458

Author : Hrehuss G., Neszmelyi L., Simonyi K.
Inst : Polytechnic University, Budapest, Hungary
Title : A Fast Neutron Time-of-Flight Spectrometer

Ori.; Pub : Period. polytechn. Electr. Engng., 1953, 2, No 2, 131-140

Abstract : A description of a procedure and an experimental setup for the measurement of spectra of neutrons in the energy range from 0.8 to 14 Mev. The spectrometer is intended for the measurement of spectra of inelastic scattering of (DD) and (DT) neutrons by various nuclei. The experimental arrangement is similar essentially to that employed by Cranberg and Levin (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, No 4, 8792). Brief neutron pulses (2-3 millimicrons-seconds) were obtained by deflecting the deuteron beam, incident on the diaphragm, by means of a high frequency electric field (4-8 mc). Deuterons with energies of 200 kv, were obtained with a Cockcroft-Walton

Card : 1/3

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.
Method of Measurement and Research

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 14729
Author : Hrehuss, G., Neszmelyi, A., Simonyi, K.
Inst : -
Title : Fast-Neutron Spectrometer
Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kosp. fiz. kutato int. kozl., 1958, 6,
No 1-2, 22-35

Abstract : Description of a neutron spectrometer for the measurement of the time of flight of neutrons in the energy range from 0.8 to 14 Mev. The neutrons are detected by a plastic scintillator, the readings of which are analyzed by a rapid single-channel time device. The duration of the neutron pulses is 1 -- 3 microseconds. The resolving power of the entire setup is 5 microsedonds. -- J.I. Lend'yel

Card 1/1

- 11 -

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17426

Author : Simonyi, Karoly

Inst : -

Title ; New Ways Towards Realization of Thermonuclear Reactors.

Orig Pub : Energia es Atomtechn., 1958, 11, No 6, 329-336

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

SIMONI, Karoly, dr., oktatói és professzori, magántájékoztatásban résztvevő
egyetemi tanár

Direct conversion of the various types of energy into
electric power. Elektrotechnika 56 no.6:237-247 Je '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Elmeleti Villamosagtan Tanszék,
Budapest, XI., Műegyetem rakpart 3; Villamosipari Kutató
Intézet tanacsadója.

H. T., ; M. , .

Florescence analysis of salicylaldehyde, salicylic acid, and salicylic acid esters.

p. 210 (Magyar Kemisi Folyoirat) Budapest Vol. 63, no. 8, Aug. 1957

Simonyi, L.

60. A new type of surface grinder. L. Simonyi. Gép.
Vol. 7, 1955, No. 7, pp. 269-270. 6 figs.

The machine consists of a baseplate with an upright along which an arm carrying the wheel head at its far end can be traversed by hand, the wheel head being adjustable to any angle. The baseplate is set upon a

table with a broad, smooth top. Convenient traversing of the machine by hand on the table is ensured by an air "cushion" formed by compressed air introduced through grooves at the bottom of the baseplate. Stability is maintained by a weight on the baseplate. Wheel drive is pneumatic. It is a versatile machine especially suitable for machining the surfaces of parts requiring accurate fit. By using this machine scraping can very often be dispensed with, but even if specified it can be done far more economically by first grinding with the equipment. Obtainable surface finish values are $hrms =$ = 2 to 3 μ for roughing with sharp edge wheels and 0.5 to 0.8 μ for finishing with the same type of wheels.

MacK

SIMONYI, L.

SIMONYI, L.
Capillary welding of cutting tools and machine parts. p. 435

Vol. 7, No. 11, Nov. 1955 Budapest, Hungary GEP

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5
No. 3, March, 1956

11-176, 1.

Remarks on Carton de Wiart's article, p. 231 (Rohozati Magyarorszagi Vol. II, no. 10, Oct. 1956; utolsor Vol. I, no. 10)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Technologic Information Service of the Scientific Association of the
Machine Industry. Gepgyartastechn 1 no.1:32 Ap '61.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Devices made of standard units. Gépnyártastehn 1 no.2:50-54 My '61.

Deformation by explosion. Ibid.:54-55

1. Koho- és Gépipari Miniszterium.

SIMONYI, Lajos.

Instrumentation of precision casting. Gépyártastechn I no. 5:185-188
Ág '61.

1. Koho- és Gépipari Miniszterium.

SIMONI, Lajos

Why do we not die-cast iron and steel? Gépgyártás techn. I
no. 6:215-216 S '61.

1. Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, Budapest.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Making plastic tools by pressing workpieces into melted metals.
Gepyartastechn 1 no.7:263-264 0 '61.

SIMONYI, Lajos

The situation and the further development of machine tool production.
(To be contd.) Ujít lap 13 no.11:5-6 Je '61.

1. Koho- es Gépipari Miniszterium Iparpolitikai Fórszövetségnak
műszaki feladataja.

(Hungary—Machine tools)

SIMONYI, Lajos

The situation of machine-tool production and problems of its ~~perspective~~
~~time~~ development. Ujít lap 13 no.14:20-21 Jl '61.

1. A KGM (Kohó- és Gépipari Minisztérium) Iparpolitikai Főosztalyának
műszaki főelőadója.

(Hungary—Machine-tools)

SIMONYI. Lajos

System of fixtures composed of elements. Finomechanika 1 no.9:
275-280 S '62.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Pressing of liquid metals. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.4:150-152
Ap '62.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Some questions on the application of devices assembled from
elements. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.12:460-466 D '62.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium?

S/081/62/000/011/055/057
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Kovács, Lajos, Timár, János, and Simonyi, Miklós.

TITLE: Method of preparation of chemically stable and strong coatings from synthetic resins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 623, abstract 11 P 300. (Hungarian patent 147807, 30.11.60).

TEXT: In the preparation of coatings which are stable to the action of solvents, acid-resisting and mechanically stable, use is made of a solution of adduct of epoxy polyester resin (for one carboxyl group of polyester resin 1-1.5 epoxy groups of epoxy resin, acid number of polyester resin 20-120, and the epoxy equivalent in epoxy resin 350-1200) with aliphatic or aromatic di- or poly-isocyanates (toluylene-, naphthylene-, hexamethylene diisocyanate and others) or products of interaction of the above with polyatomic alcohols. Isocyanate is introduced on the basis of 1-1.5 NCO groups for each OH group of the epoxy polyester resin. Example: condensing 2 moles of diglycol, 2 moles of glycerine and 5 moles of adipic acid at 190 °C for 2.5 hours in a stream of

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/011/055/057

Method of preparation of chemically... E202/E192

nitrogen and with water removal and adding to the obtained polyester at 160 °C 25% of epoxy resin (epoxy-equivalent 450) and holding at 160 °C for 1.5 hours. The resin obtained (acid no. 0.8) is dissolved in a ratio 2:1 in the mixture of 50% toluene and 50% ethylacetate. The adduct solidifies in cold with the addition of the product of interaction of toluylene diisocyanate and hexanetriol.

ASSOCIATION: Lakk- es Festekipari Vallalat
(Varnish and Paint Works)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TEMAR, Janos; SIKONYI, Miklos

Synthesis and examination of three-component varnish
paint-binder. Magy kem lap 18 no.12:585-588 D '63.

1. Lakk- es Festekipari Vallalat.

L 47422-66 EMP(J)/T RM
ACC NR: A.6034995

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/012/0524/0529

SIMONYI, Miklos, BOS, Ferenc, HEIDT, Janos; Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Central Research Institute of Chemistry (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Kozponti
Kemial Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

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B

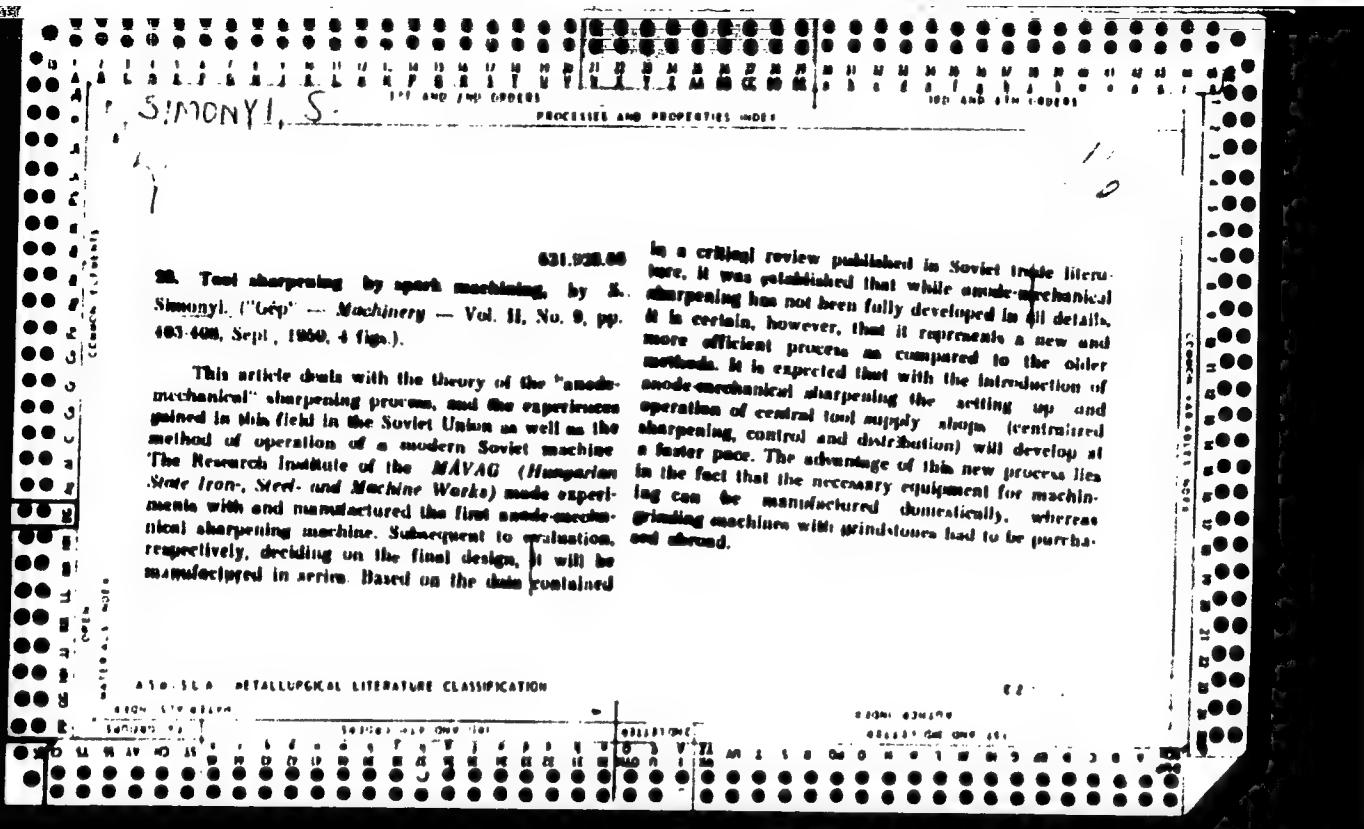
"Kinetics of Radical Polymerization XIII. Study of Metathetic Reactions by
Means of an Inhibition Method."

Budapest, Magyar Kemial Folyoirat, Vol 71, No 12, Dec 65, pages 524-529.

TOPIC TAGS: radical polymerization, polymerization kinetics
Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] An inhibition method was used
to study the mechanism of some metathetic reactions. The reactivity of the in-
hibitors of this mechanism is generally slight; consequently, a new method has
been developed to determine the length of the inhibition period and the reacti-
vity of the inhibitor. The reactivity of the Banfield condensates studied
showed a slight Hammett-dependency. The stoichiometric coefficients of meta-
thetic reactions are also smaller than the theoretical ones, a fact looked
upon as proof of the hot radical hypothesis. On the basis of the hypothesis,
the Hammett-dependency was established for the reactivity of the intermediate
radicals as well. A change of the other substituent on the nitrogen atom has
a considerable influence on the kinetic parameters. Relative reactivity in-
creases with the delocalization of the electron of the intermediate radical
while a decrease in the space requirement of the substituent favors the re-
generation of the hot radical. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 15 formulas and
2 tables. [JPRS: 34,518]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Apr65 / ORIG REF: 012 / Sov REF: 001 / OTM REF: 006
Card 1/1 vlr

092 1506



Szilágyi Ferenc

3.5-125

✓ Szilagyi, Ferenc. Pécs 80 éven keresztül közelkörökkel. [80-year uniform temperature averages of [Nex.] Idapécs, 56°0'10":26° 27' Sept 1932. 3 figs., tables, 20 refs. Russian and German summaries p. 125. DLC Pécs (46°N Lat.; 18°E long.) is one of the few cities in Hungary having continuous temperature records since 1871. However, the measurements having been made at eight different locations, the data are not entirely uniform. The author therefore investigates the correlation between temperature data obtained at the different stations in simultaneous measurement and establishes uniformity by applying monthly divergence index numbers to the original data. He then tabulates the standardized temperature data for the period 1871-1930. The tables include monthly, seasonal, semi-annual, annual, 10-year and 80-year mean temperature. Mean temperatures of Pécs and other Hungarian stations are compared. Subject Headings: 1. Temperature data
2. Pécs, Hungary.—G.T.

551.524.2(439.1)

60

00503

SHEA, A.; ECOCHEM. DT, S.

Technical control of quality in the use of circular hosiery knitting machines.
p. 125.

Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1955
INDUSTRIAL PRESS
Bucuresti, Romania

Source: East European Accession List, Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 3, August 1956

SI'OR, G.

Analysis of a slit-roll twisting frame. p. 47
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Texilipari Muszaki es Todomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.
no. 2, Feb 1956

SOURCE: EEAL Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956

SIMOR, G.

SIMOR, G. New contextures in the tricot industry. P. 464.

Vol. 7, No. 10, October 1956

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA

TECHNOLOGY

Bucuresti

So: East European Accession, Vol. 7, No. 3 March 1957

SIMOR, G.

2 3

105. Analysis of twist distribution on carved roller-type twisting draft systems. (In German) M. Z. 1951
G. Simor. Acta Technica Academias Scientiarum Hungaricæ. Vol. 14, 1950, No. 1-2, pp. 221-234.
5 figs., 2 tabs.

Problems of drafting mechanism and twist distribution on carved roller-type draft systems for ring spinning frames of the carded yarn industry are dealt with. Optimum machine setting and twist rate are first established for carved-roller drawing. The theoretically obtained formula based on the supposition of instantaneous twist distribution gives results useful in practice. The evenness of the yarn produced by this system depends on twist and on the length of the drafting zone. Comparative tests were made in connection with the operation of the drawframe with false twisting tube, of the selfactor and of the carved roller-type continuous twisting draft system. The latter system worked perfectly during testing. Its equalizing effect attained that of the selfactor and surpassed that of the drawframe with twisting tube. The irregularity of the cross section and of the breaking strength of the test yarn was less than that of yarns produced by continuous twisting draft systems so far in operation.

BRUSSELS

TECHNOLOGY

PRIORITIES: INDIAN TEXTILE: Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1958

SYDOR, G. Textile industry is offering new and wider use of the fiber
of polyvinyl chloride. p. 410

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4
April 1959, C class

SIVOR, G.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: INDUSTRIA TEXTILE, Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1958

SIVOR, G. A processing synthetic polyamide yarns in the knitting industry.
p. 467

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) LC Vol. 8, no. 4
April, 1959, Unclass

TISZAI, A.; MARAI, I.; AGSAI, F.; SIMON, I.

On the effect of ephedrine on the excretion of neutral 17-ketosteroids
and on blood pepsinogen levels in epidemic hepatitis and in normal
persons. Acta med. Hung. 18 no.3:257-265 '62.

I. I. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: prof. Dr. M. Julesz) der
Medizinischen Universität, Szeged.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (EPHEDRINE) (PEPSIN)
(17-K.TOSTEROIDS) (BLOOD) (URINE) (EOSINOPHILS)

FAREDIN, Imre; TOTH, Istvan; WRNE SIMOR, Ilona, technikai segedletevel

Chromatography of steroids on an adsorbent florisil
column. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no. 3:305-312 Je '63.

I. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinikaja
(17 - KETOSTEROIDS) (CORTISONE) (PREGNANEDIOL)
(HYDROCORTISONE) (CHROMATOGRAPHY)

C ECH/3-59-9-7/39

22'4)

AUTHOR: Šimor, Ján
TITLE: Nitra Aeroclub is Going Full Steam Ahead (Nitran-
čania v plnej práci)
PERIODICAL: Křídla Vlasti, 1959, Nr 9, p 4, col 2 and 3 (CSR)
ABSTRACT: The entire article deals with the Nitra Regional
Aeroclub's drive to increase its membership. All
sections (glider power flying, parachutist and
model aircraft) are engaged in this drive.

Card 1/1

CZECH/3-59-15-6/32

1(6)

AUTHOR: Šimor, Jan

TITLE: Dear Guests

PERIODICAL: Křídla Vlasti, 1959, Nr 15, p 4

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the attempt of several Polish glider pilots to fly from Lešno, the site of a Polish glider school, to Budapest, Hungary. The flight took place toward the end of Jun 59 and was only partially successful. Two of the gliders, a "Bocian" and a "Mucha 100A" landed in the vicinity of ~~Město~~, the southernmost point reached by any of the gliders, while the rest of them landed in the area of Žilina. According to the article, the reason for this failure was poor gliding weather conditions. The following Polish pilots are listed: Martynec, Jarzuga, and Olgierd Paszyc; the latter is a salaried power flying instructor with 10 years flying experience and more than 2,000 flying hours, including 500 hours of glider flying. The article also mentions the CSR.

Card 1/2

CZECH/3-59-15-6/32

Dear Guests

meteorologist Urban from the Vrchlabí SVAZARM Gliding Center who flew to Nitra with a "Sohaj" glider to participate in an aviation day held there, and was present when Paszyc landed at the Nitra Airfield. There is 1 photo.

Card 2/2

CZECH/3-59-16-7/28

22(3)

AUTHOR: Simor, Ján

TITLE: A Training Day in June

PERIODICAL: Krídla Vlasti, 1959, Nr 16, p 7 (CSR)

ABSTRACT: During a visit at the airfield of the Nitra District Aeroclub the author made a series of snapshots of the training activities in which the Club members regularly engage. One of the photos shows a C-205 monoplane with the 1959 Slovak Women Aerobatic Champion Vesperinová at the controls, and Janko Polak giving the take-off signal. The parachutists Janko Bartošen and Tono Podhorník can be seen packing a parachute. One photo shows the "Sohaj" glider pilot and parachutist, 44 years old Imre Hlaváč. In the accompanying text, the author expresses the opinion that the aircraft types C-105 and C-5 are the most suitable and economical training aircraft in the CSR. The good reputation of the Nitra Aero-

Card 1/2

MISKOLCZY-FODOR, F.; SIMOR, L.

Examination of otosclerotic hearing disorders by sound impulse duration. Acta med. hung. 9 no.1-2:27-54 1956

1. Klinik fur Hals-Nasen-Ohrnenkrankheiten der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.

(OTOSCLEROSIS, compl.

hearing disord., diag. with sound impulse duration)

(HEARING DISORDERS, etiol. and pathogen.

otosclerosis, diag. with sound impulse duration)

(SOUNDS

sound impulse duration in diag. of otosclerotic hearing disord.)

HETENYI, Karoly, dr.; SIMOR, Lajos, dr.

Buying bulls on the basis of preliminary semen test. Magy allatorv lap
17 no.8:308-309 Ag '62.

1. Sarvari Allami Gazdasag Mesterseges Termekenyito Allomasa. Vezeto
allatorvos: Hetenyi Karoly dr.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES
VOL. IV 1951
No. 2, Feb.

P. Simics
Methods of establishing the quality
of flux slags and flux fibres

ASR-VLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

01040 034177

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES
VOL. IV 1951
NU. 3, March

H. Szemere:
On the size of needles used in heat
fibre spinning machines 72-74

AIA 114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SIMOR, P.

83. Instrument testing of bast fibres in spinning
mills Hármasiak fonalai műszaki vizsgálata - 1
Simor, (Hungarian Textiles - Magyar Textiltechnika)
4023, No. 11-12, pp. 348-362, 5 tabs.)

The instrument testing of bast fibres was not done systematically until recently. This was due to the fact that the test results of these materials showed a great divergency ... even within the same batch ... therefore they could not be reproduced. For that reason only subjective methods were applied which are not reliable. For the purpose of establishing the spinning capacity of bast fibres, the Textile Research Institute has been testing materials that are less heterogeneous than the stripped flax and stripped hemp. These were the hacked bast fibres. 5 cm length groups are the most appropriate for testing the fibre length. The percentage of the number or weight of the fibres of the length groups is computed in relation to the bundles containing approx 500 fibres. Fibre counts were established by cutting out 1 or 5 cm lengths from a bundle containing about 200 fibres of hacked flax. The number of fibres, counted with the aid of a microscope, was multiplied by the length of the fibres and the weight established. The tensile strength was tested so that the fibres of a bundle (metric count No. 6) were stuck onto a paper frame with an 1 x 1 cm opening, then this small bundle was tested on a yarn-tester. The flexibility tests were carried out as follows: the bundle to be tested was fastened onto two horizontal wings rotating around a joint and the per centual rotation of the wings recorded until the bundle became separated from them. These tests proved that there is no correlation between the yield of hacking and the breaking force and that the fibres split to a large degree as a consequence of spinning mill operations.

SI (R, P.

SIMOR, F.—Barbarisms in our textile literature. p. 315.
No. 3, Aug. 1956.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textiliári Muszaki és Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

SIFORDA, J.

"High-frequency heating of thick layers of dielectric materials." p. 764.

STROJIRENSTVI. (MINISTERSTVO TEZKEHO STROJIRENSTVI, MINISTERSTVO PRESNEHO
STROJIRENSTVI A MINISTERSTVO AUTOMOBILOVEHO PRUMYSLU A ZEMEDELSKYCH STROJU.)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

Simorda, J.

11233* Regulation of Temperature During Dielectric Heating. Regulace teploty při dielektrickém ohřívání. (Czech.) Josef Simorda. Elektrotechnika, v. 21, no. 1, Jan. 1950, p. 19-22. *Mut L*
Rate of dielectric heating. Special devices for measuring maxima of H.F. energy. Advantages. Diagrams, photograph. 2 ref.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia

H-29

CATEGORY :

BS. JOUR. : RZChim., No.5 1960, No.

20049

AUTHOR : Simorda, J.

ST. : Not given

TITLE : Equipment for the Investigation of the Radiation Polymerization of Plastics and Rubbers

REG. PUB. : Jav.-rna Energetika, S, No 5, 1961-156 (1960)

ABSTRACT : Sources of ionizing radiation for the investigation of the radiation polymerization of plastics and rubbers are described together with the effect of high-energy ionizing radiation on the physical and chemical properties of plastics and rubbers. Examples of the application of radiation polymerization in the processing of plastics are given. A comparison of the technical and economic characteristics of cobalt sources and linear particle accelerators is made. A description is given of

REF: 1/2

SHIMORDA, J.

STAROBA, Y. [Staroba, J.]; SHIMORDA, Y. [Simorda, J.]; SPINADYL', V.L.
[translator]; SMIRNOV, V.A., red.; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.;
BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Static electricity in industry] Statisticheskoe elektrичество
v promyshlennosti. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Smirnova. Moskva,
Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 247 p. Translated from the Czech.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Electrostatics)

Z/038/61/000/009/003/003
D257/D'05

AUTHOR: Šimorda, Josef

TITLE: Electrical machines as irradiation sources for radiation chemistry

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 9, 1960, 301 - 309

TEXT: This is the second part of an article dealing with the various electrical machines (electron accelerators, X-ray apparatus, ultraviolet sources, electrical discharge machines) used as irradiation sources in radiation chemistry. Based exclusively on Western sources, this part deals with the criteria for selection of irradiation sources for specific purposes; most economical irradiation techniques; and the economical aspects of industrial uses of electron accelerators. In conclusion the author states that the fast development of electrical machines for industrial irradiation purposes, especially that of electron accelerators, has lately enabled the application of some radiation-chemical and technological processes on an industrial scale. Accelerators are currently used for preservation, sterilization,

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disinfection (food, drugs, grain, etc.), and in the plastics industry for modifying polyethylene-products properties. Current irradiation costs average 5 dollars / kwh and it can be expected that they will decrease. Development of new accelerator types will lead to a substantial reduction of capital investment in the near future resulting in a sharp reduction of the depreciation rates which at present constitute a substantial portion of irradiation costs. It is expected that in the near future the costs of electron irradiation will drop 5 - 10 times. The line of commercially available accelerators will be enlarged to encompass capacities from 1 to 100 kw and energies from 0.5 to 1.5 Mev. Even further development of radioisotopic irradiators will not stop the expansion of accelerators which will remain the most advantageous radiation source for a wide range of applications since they are capable of producing outputs of the order of 100 kw which cannot be attained by radioisotopic irradiators at present. There are 11 figures, 7 tables and 19 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 15 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent publications to English-language publications read as follows: A. Charlesby, Atomic radiation and polymers, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1960; The handbook of a high voltage electron-beam processing, Bulletin P., High Vol-

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Technology and economics of large radiation sources, Ref. CW/IIIP/7 - JS4
Warsaw, 1959; M.C. Crowley-Milling, The economics of machine sources of ir-
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ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav gumárenské a plastikářské technologie, Gott-
waldov (Research Institute of Rubber and Plastics Technol-
gy, Gottwaldov)

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Z/038/61/000/008/003/003
D218/D306

AUTHOR: Simorda, Josef

TITLE: Electronic equipment as radiation sources for
radiation chemistry, I.

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 8, 1961, 272-280

TEXT: This is the first part of an article presenting a review of electrical machines, such as electron accelerators, X-ray apparatus, sources of ultra-violet radiation, and electrical discharge machines which are used as a radiation source in radiation chemistry. Compared to the radioisotopic sources, accelerators have the following advantages in industrial applications: (1) Due to the high dose rate they are able to produce, accelerators can be incorporated into production lines of high capacities; (2) The radiation can be collimated into a narrow beam, thus increasing the efficiency and safety of the equipment; (3) Electric radiation sources can be shut off whenever necessary; (4) There is no danger of radioactive contamination in case of fire; (5) Radiation energy produced

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